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1910



MATSVKI COLLECTION
OF
ART TILES

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION
NEW YORK



SMITHSONIAN
INSTITUTION

3097.

CATALOGUE

OF

Rare and Interesting Objects

ILLUSTRATING

The Arts and Crafts

OF

Ancient China and Japan

RECENTLY ACQUIRED BY THE WELL-KNOWN JAPANESE CONNOISSEUR

BUNKIO MATSUKI

DURING A RECENT VISIT TO HIS NATIVE COUNTRY

TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
ON THE DATES HEREIN STATED

THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY

MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY

OF THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS

NEW YORK: 1910

American Art Association.

ON FREE VIEW

9 A.M. UNTIL 6 P.M.

AT THE

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

FROM SATURDAY, JANUARY 1ST, 1910, UNTIL
THE DAY OF SALE, INCLUSIVE

RARE AND
INTERESTING OBJECTS

ILLUSTRATING

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS

OF

ANCIENT CHINA AND JAPAN

COLLECTED BY

BUNKIO MATSUKI

UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE AT THE
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

ON THE AFTERNOONS OF FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

JANUARY 7TH AND 8TH, AT 2.30 O'CLOCK

CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. *The highest Bidder to be the Buyer, and if any dispute arise between two or more Bidders, the Lot so in dispute shall be immediately put up again and re-sold.*

2. *The Auctioneer reserves the right to reject any bid which is merely a nominal or fractional advance, and therefore, in his judgment, likely to affect the Sale injuriously.*

3. *The Purchasers to give their names and addresses, and to pay down a cash deposit, or the whole of the Purchase-money, if required, in default of which the Lot or Lots so purchased to be immediately put up again and re-sold.*

4. *The Lots to be taken away at the Buyer's Expense and Risk within twenty-four hours from the conclusion of the Sale, unless otherwise specified by the Auctioneer or Managers previous to or at the time of Sale, and the remainder of the Purchase-money to be absolutely paid, or otherwise settled for to the satisfaction of the Auctioneer, on or before delivery; in default of which the undersigned will not hold themselves responsible if the Lots be lost, stolen, damaged, or destroyed, but they will be left at the sole risk of the purchaser.*

5. *While the undersigned will not hold themselves responsible for the correctness of the description, genuineness, or authenticity of, or any fault or defect in, any Lot, and make no Warranty whatever, they will, upon receiving previous to date of Sale trustworthy expert opinion in writing that any Painting or other Work of Art is not what it is represented to be, use every effort on their part to furnish proof to the contrary; failing in which, the object or objects in question will be sold subject to the declaration of the aforesaid expert, he being liable to the Owner or Owners thereof, for damage or injury occasioned thereby.*

6. *To prevent inaccuracy in delivery, and inconvenience in the settlement of the purchases, no Lot can, on any account, be removed during the Sale.*

7. *Upon failure to comply with the above conditions, the money deposited in part payment shall be forfeited; all Lots uncleared within one day from conclusion of Sale (unless otherwise specified as above) shall be re-sold by public or private sale, without further notice, and the deficiency (if any) attending such re-sale shall be made good by the defaulter at this Sale, together with all charges attending the same. This Condition is without prejudice to the right of the Auctioneer to enforce the contract made at this Sale, without such re-sale, if he thinks fit.*

8. *The undersigned are in no manner connected with the business of the cartage or packing and shipping of purchases, and although they will afford to purchasers every facility for employing careful carriers and packers, they will not hold themselves responsible for the acts and charges of the parties engaged for such services.*

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS.
THOMAS E. KIRBY, AUCTIONEER.



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Showing Detail of Cover.

CATALOGUE

FIRST AFTERNOON'S SALE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7TH, 1910

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

BEGINNING AT 2.30 O'CLOCK

1 SWEET WINE KETTLE, BRASS

Early domestic utensil. Probably turned on lathe, leaving parallel circular bands. Originally set over hole in stone stove cover, just as now over a little carved stand to serve as receptacle for flower pots. The proportions, even of so humble an object, are well calculated and admirable. With carved stand. Date, 1750.

Height, $9\frac{1}{8}$ inches ; diameter $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

2 SWEET WINE KETTLE, BRASS

Circular bands within two broad edge lines. With carved wood stand. 1680 A.D.

Depth, 8 inches ; diameter, 9 inches.

3 SWEET WINE KETTLE, BRASS

Circular bands less determinate than in many samples. Rich golden tone. With carved stand. Date, 1680.

Depth, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; diameter $8\frac{2}{3}$ inches.

- 4 PAIR SWEET WINE KETTLES, BRASS
Plain with single edge brass line. With carved stands. 1700.
Depth, 7½ inches ; diameter, 8¼ inches.
- 5 SWEET WINE KETTLE, BRASS
Interesting circular bands, rich gold tone. 1650 A.D.
Depth, 6¾ inches ; diameter, 8¼ inches.
- 6 SWEET WINE KETTLE
Great depth. Variation in width of circular rings and paler tone of brass are characteristics. With carved stand. Date, 1630.
Depth, 8¼ inches ; diameter, 9 inches.
- 7 SWEET WINE KETTLE
Patches with copper rivets are especially interesting. With carved stand. Date, 1680.
Depth, 7¼ inches ; diameter 8½ inches.
- 8 SWEET WINE KETTLE
Insertion of large pieces of brass in different tones in the flange is notable. Date, 1700 A.D.
Depth, 8 inches ; diameter, 9½ inches.
- 9 SWEET WINE KETTLE, BRASS
Simple edge band in low relief. Deep golden tone. 1620.
Depth, 7½ inches ; diameter, 9 inches.
- 10 SWEET WINE KETTLE, BRASS
Oldest brass kettle in collection ; four sharp cut lines. Signature of maker is Kaneman. 1600 A.D.
Depth, 7¾ inches ; diameter, 9 inches.

NOTE ON IRON KETTLES. — The large iron kettles listed in this catalogue were used in temples and residences mostly for boiling rice or making tea. There in rare instances they may be found to this day. The old kettles are durable, and the older they are the better.

Because of the importance of the domestic arts named, the craft of kettle-making was highly developed in Japan at an early date. The finer kettles were made from a very hard iron, found in southern China and called *namban-tetsu*.

The present collection comprises kettles made from this material. They range from the Ashikaga to the Tokugawa period. One, of especial historic interest, is known to be the work of Maruhichi, the celebrated fifteenth century metal worker of Nambu. All are of exceptional beauty and artistic quality. Their shape suggests as a possible sphere of modern usefulness, combined with attractiveness, the reception of potted plants and flowers.

11 OLD IRON TEA KETTLE

Plum blossom and pine tree design in low relief with ring handles. Early Tokugawa. About 1630 A.D.

Depth, 8 inches ; diameter, 10½ inches.

12 OLD IRON KETTLE

Parallel circular bands concentrated about rim. Beautiful mottling of steel gray surface. About 1500.

Depth, 7½ inches ; diameter, 9¼ inches.

13 OLD IRON KETTLE

Warm brownish tone mottled with silvery flecks. About 1480.

Depth, 8 inches ; diameter, 10¼ inches.

14 OLD IRON KETTLE

Double bands on the rim. Remarkable for the wonderful *shakudo* effect of spotted silver. About 1480.

Depth, 8 inches ; diameter, 10¼ inches.

15 OLD DAIMYO KETTLE

Fine specimen of Nambantetsu. Embossed chrysanthemum and ivy leaf design. A sumptuous kettle which may have been used in a palace or important temple. About 1600 A.D.

Depth, 8¼ inches ; diameter, 10½ inches.

16 OLD IRON KETTLE

Fine texture surface. Showing fleecy cloud forms against warm brown background. About 1550.

Depth, 7¼ inches ; diameter, 9¼ inches.

17 OLD IRON TEA KETTLE

Six incised circular bands in relief. Shows corrugations due to prolonged use. Stands on tripod. Has ring handles. Small snow-flake spots. About 1450.

Depth, 8¼ inches ; diameter, 10 inches.

18 OLD IRON KETTLE

Parallel circular bands. Surface of kettle and flange has silvery spots suggesting melting snow-flakes. About 1550.

Depth, 8 inches ; diameter, 10¼ inches.

19 SMALL IRON KETTLE

Remarkably dignified in form. Parallel circular bands. Mottled cloudy spots. Brown tone. About 1650.

Depth, 6¾ inches ; diameter, 7¾ inches.

20 LARGE IRON KETTLE

Double circular bands, faintly marked, on the rim. Snow-flake spots. About 1750.

Depth, 10 inches ; diameter, 12½ inches.

21 OLD IRON KETTLE

Superb gray surface, due in part to long wearing ; is brilliant with silvery spots. The proportions of body and flange excellent. About 1700.

Depth, 8 inches.



30



28



39

22 SMALL IRON KETTLE

Very old and rare form. The circular bands are unusually wide and pronounced. Contrasts of surface marking also remarkably strong. About 1500.

Depth, 7 inches ; diameter, 7¾ inches.

23 OLD DAIMYO KETTLE

Crest of Imperial Kiri on opposite sides. Gleaming surface. Very rare kettle. About 1580.

Depth, 9 inches ; diameter, 11¼ inches.

24 OLD IRON KETTLE

Many corrugations indicative of age and long use. About 1480.

Depth, 8½ inches ; diameter, 10¼ inches.

25 OLD IRON KETTLE

Darker, more neutral tone than in some kettles. About 1750.

Depth, 8 inches ; diameter, 10¼ inches.

26 OLD IRON KETTLE

Distinguished by deep body below flange. About 1600.

Depth, 8 inches ; diameter, 10¼ inches.

27 OLD IRON KETTLE

Exquisite surface, particularly on flange. About 1600.

Depth, 8¼ inches ; diameter, 10½ inches.

28 OLD IRON KETTLE

Granular structure of iron, appearing through polish, gives singular brilliancy. About 1650.

Depth, 8 inches ; diameter, 10 inches.

29 OLD IRON KETTLE

Good later example. About 1700.

Depth, 8 inches ; diameter, 10½ inches.

30 OLD IRON TEA KETTLE

Two ring handles. Variegated surface. About 1500.

Depth, 8 inches ; diameter, 10¾ inches.

31 OLD IRON KETTLE

Distinctive proportions, and snow-flake spots. About 1750.

Depth, 8 inches ; diameter, 10¼ inches.

32 OLD IRON KETTLE

Unusually wide flange. About 1700.

Depth, 8 inches ; diameter, 10½ inches.

33 OLD IRON KETTLE

Rich reddish tone in lighter passages of surface. Another very fine example. About 1600.

Depth, 8 inches ; diameter, 10½ inches.

34 OLD IRON KETTLE

Smooth shiny surface of rather somber tone. About 1580.

Depth, 8¼ inches ; diameter, 10¼ inches.

35 OLD IRON KETTLE

Similar to the foregoing, but in quality slightly lighter in general lines. About 1700.

Depth, 8 inches ; diameter, 10¼ inches.

36 OLD IRON KETTLE

Partially covered with snow-flake spots. About 1750.

Depth, 9 inches ; diameter, 11¼ inches.

37 OLD IRON KETTLE

Finely curved contours and rich brown tone. About 1680.

Depth, 10 inches ; diameter, 11½ inches.

38 OLD IRON KETTLE

Indented circular bands. Narrow and nearly horizontal flange. A rare old kettle. About 1420 A.D.

Depth, 8 inches ; diameter, 10¼ inches.

39 OLD ASHIKAGA KETTLE

Freely rendered design of chrysanthemums and water. About 1480.

Depth, 8½ inches ; diameter, 10 inches.

40 SMALL IRON KETTLE

Powerful contrasts of gray tone in surface mottling. A rare old example of excellent proportions. About 1480.

Depth, 7½ inches ; diameter, 9 inches.

41 OLD IRON KETTLE

Greenish tone, somewhat resembling bronze. About 1700.

Depth, 7½ inches ; diameter, 9 inches.

42 OLD IRON KETTLE

Distinguished for superb smooth surface. When viewed in varying lights this surface gives an impression of an actual representation of clouds floating one about the other. Yet the effect is, of course, quite accidental. About 1550.

43 OLD IRON KETTLE

Downward curving flange. Clear, distinctly mottled surface. About 1680.

Depth, 9 inches ; diameter, 11¾ inches.

44 MARU-HICHI IRON KETTLE

Only signed kettle known to be extant. Graceful curvature of body and flange should be noted, as well as the harmonious reddish brown tone. The cloud-like delicacy imparted by the light spots is also notable. The round seal shows the name Maru-Hichi in low relief. Exceedingly rare and valuable. About 1685 A.D.

Depth, 8 inches ; diameter, 10 inches.

45 BRIDAL TANSU

A type which every prospective Japanese bride must have. Fir wood. The front shows thick veneer of mulberry wood. Twelve drawers.

Height, 17 inches ; width, 25 inches ; depth, 12 inches.

46 BRIDAL TANSU

Seven drawers, oak wood coated with polished lacquer. Date, 1780.

Height, 12 inches ; width, 16½ inches ; depth, 9 inches.

47 SMALL UPRIGHT TANSU

Exterior is coated with red lacquer. Three deep drawers. Interesting iron ornaments. Date, 1650.

Height, 14¼ inches ; width, 6¾ inches ; depth, 12¾ inches.

48 OLD BRIDAL TANSU

Made of oak and chestnut wood. Nine drawers, with hinged door and interlocking bar. Date, 1750.

Height, 16 inches ; width, 19 inches ; depth, 11 inches.

49 RARE SMALL TANSU

Simple design. Beautiful Kanamono. Made of various rare cedar woods. Date, 1600.

Height, 10½ inches ; width, 11¾ inches ; depth, 6½ inches.



50 BRIDAL TANSU

Oak of various grains. Eight drawers. Hinged door and interlocking bar. Date, 1750.

Height, 14½ inches ; width, 17¾ inches ; depth, 10 inches.

51 OLD KANE-TANSU

Small cabinet, with hinged door. Various gold crests on black lacquer. About 1650.

Height, 6½ inches ; width, 5½ inches ; depth, 9½ inches.

52 BRIDAL TANSU

Eight drawers, made of Hinoki and mulberry wood. Kiji-nuri lacquer coating. Date, 1800.

Height, 17 inches ; width, 19 inches ; depth, 11½ inches.

53 SMALL BRIDAL TANSU

Satsuma maple coated with lacquer. Hinged door ; when opened, discloses two drawers which are delicately decorated with cherry flower design in gold lacquer. Date, 1760.

Height, 10 inches ; width, 12 inches ; depth, 7 inches.

54 OLD PORTABLE TANSU

Behind the hinged door are five deep drawers profusely ornamented with bronze Kanamono. Date, 1720.

Height, 18½ inches ; width, 6 inches ; depth, 15 inches.

55 SMALL BRIDAL TANSU

Eight drawers. Japanese oak. Kiji-nuri lacquer. Date, 1800.

Height, 10½ inches ; width, 14 inches ; depth, 7 inches.

56 OLD JEWELRY TANSU

Pair of hinged doors. Eight drawers of various sizes. Kiji-nuri lacquer work. Plum blossom metal ornament. Date, 1700.

Height, 12½ inches ; width, 13 inches ; depth, 10½ inches.

57 SMALL JEWELRY TANSU

Beautiful mirror black lacquer work. Silver plated Kanamono. Date, 1750.

58 COLLECTOR'S TANSU

Oak front, Nushima Kiri wood. Seven drawers. Carved deer horn handles. Date, 1700.

Height, 9 inches ; width, 13 inches ; depth, 8¼ inches.

59 SMALL TANSU

Rare mulberry wood. Three drawers with bronze handles. Date, 1700 A.D.

Height, 12½ inches ; width, 7¼ inches ; depth, 12 inches.

60 SMALL TANSU

Rare Chisa wood. Six drawers with unique bronze handles. Date, 1750.

Height, 9¾ inches ; width, 10¾ inches ; depth, 6¾ inches.

61 FILING TANSU

Made entirely from Kiri wood. Fifteen drawers with iron handles. Date, 1855.

Height, 28 inches ; width, 11 inches ; depth, 14½ inches.

62 FOLDING DESK TANSU

Veneered with various arts ; camphor wood. Six drawers, with one shelf containing ink stone.

Height, 10½ inches ; width, 13 inches ; depth, 9½ inches.

63 COLLECTOR'S TANSU

Very fine Kiri wood. Eleven drawers, nine of which have metal locks. Date, 1800.

Height, 23 inches ; width, 31 inches ; depth, 17¼ inches.

64 SMALL TANSU

Light Kiri wood; five drawers and two invisible doors within the covered compartment.

Height, 16 inches ; width, 24 inches ; depth, 12 inches.

65 OLD WRITING TANSU

Three deep drawers entirely made of Oshima Kiri wood. Date 1600.

Height, $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches ; width, 6 inches ; depth, $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

66 OLD WRITING TANSU

Three deep drawers made entirely of Oshima Kiri wood. Very rare in Japan. Date, 1550.

Height, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches ; width, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches ; depth, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

67 OLD CHINESE TANSU

Seal chest. Mother-of-pearl inlay. Greek fret border. Four drawers. About 1550 A.D.

Height, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; width, 10 inches ; depth, 7 inches.

68 OLD CHINESE TANSU

Seal chest. Inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Detachable door bears cowboy playing flute beneath willow tree. Seven drawers. About 500 A.D.

Height, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; width, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; depth, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

69 PILLOW TANSU

Oak. Convex top. Butterfly design in lacquer. Shakudo butterfly handle.

Height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; width, 10 inches ; depth, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

70 SMALL TANSU

Kiri wood veneered with mulberry wood. Nine drawers of various sizes. Bronze handles. Date, 1750.

Height, 11¾ inches ; width, 14¼ inches ; depth, 9⅓ inches.

71 SMALL TANSU

Five drawers. Nushima Kiri wood. Date, 1650.

Height, 12 inches ; width, 14½ inches ; depth, 8 inches.

72 ARTISAN'S TANSU

Six drawers with iron handles.

Height, 15 inches ; width, 10½ inches ; depth, 14 inches.

73 LADY'S TANSU

Keyaki wood of rare grain. Entirely coated with polished lacquer. Three drawers. 1800 A.D.

Height, 12 inches ; width, 13 inches ; depth, 8 inches.

74 LARGE TANSU

With detachable door. Eight small and five large drawers, made entirely of Osumi Kiri wood. Suitable for print collector.

Height, 31 inches ; width, 36 inches ; depth, 23 inches.

75 SMALL TANSU

Made of Oshima Kiri wood of exquisite grain and fine workmanship. Nine drawers bearing floral decorations. Era of Genroku. Date, 1690.

Height, 10½ inches ; width, 14 inches ; depth, 7¾ inches.

76 SMALL TANSU

Keyaki wood. Six drawers. Date, 1780.

Height, 6 inches ; width, 7 inches ; depth, 4 inches.

77 SMALL TANSU

Japanese oak with thin coating of lacquer. Very distinctive. Metal ornaments. Date, 1700.

Height, 10 inches ; width, 13 inches ; depth, 7 inches.

78 SMALL BRIDAL TANSU

Beautiful grain of oak. Refined workmanship Seven drawers. Date, 1750.

Height, 11 inches ; width, 14 inches ; depth, 7¾ inches.

79 WRITING TANSU

Portable with handle. Secret compartment on top. Three drawers made wholly of chestnut wood. Lotus and pomegranate decorations on either side. Date, 1800.

Height, 9¾ inches ; width, 8¼ inches ; depth, 10¼ inches.

80 SMALL TANSU

Five drawers. Polished brown lacquer over plum tree design. Date, 1800.

Height, 10 inches ; width, 13 inches ; depth, 6¾ inches.

81 SMALL TANSU

Kiri and teakwood work. Front is ornamented with gold lacquer of banana leaf design. Date, 1650.

Height, 8¼ inches ; width, 7¾ inches ; depth, 8 inches.

82 OLD TANSU

Kiri wood. Dark brown lacquer. Iron Kanamono. Seven drawers. Rare old piece of cabinet work. Date, 1550.

Height, 16¾ inches ; width, 24½ inches ; depth, 12½ inches.

83 SMALL TANSU

Made entirely of Kiri wood. Six drawers. Date, 1800.

Height, 17½ inches ; width, 24 inches ; depth, 12 inches.

84 SMALL TANSU

Rare Oshima Kiri wood. The facing is mulberry wood of fine grain. Six drawers of various sizes. Date, 1800.

Height, 16½ inches ; width, 17¾ inches ; depth, 11 inches.

85 SMALL TANSU

Eight drawers, made of mountain grape wood, persimmon and oak. Date, 1800.

Height, 11¾ inches ; width, 13 inches ; depth, 7 inches.

86 RARE TANSU

Five drawers. Exterior is constructed of costly Mayebudo, a species of Chinese wood. Date, 1700.

Height, 13¾ inches ; width, 17¾ inches ; depth, 12 inches.

87 SMALL TANSU

Kiri wood. Six drawers. Date, 1800.

Height, 14½ inches ; width, 16½ inches ; depth, 10½ inches.

88 SMALL UPRIGHT TANSU

Fine Oshima Kiri wood. Seven drawers. Bronze handles. Date, 1750.

Height, 18½ inches ; width, 11¼ inches ; depth, 14½ inches.

89 CAMPHOR WOOD TANSU

Six drawers of various sizes. Date, 1770.

Height, 13 inches ; width, 15 inches ; depth, 7¾ inches.

90 LARGE SAMURAI TANSU

Kiri wood. Three drawers are disclosed by pair of hinged doors profusely ornamented with perforated iron plates. Used by Japanese Samurai to contain swords. Rare specimen. Date, 1650.

Height, 20½ inches ; width, 38 inches ; depth, 16½ inches.

91 CABINET FOR TEA UTENSILS

A portable chest for teahouse ceremonials. A feature is the decorative interior landscape by the painter Tosa Mitsuoki depicting a blue sea and, in the foreground, the operation of making salt from sea water. Detachable door, on which a bronze bucket is drawn from the river Uji, represented with bronze waves. Handle springs from large bronze hinge of conventionalized waves and wild fowl. About 1610 A.D.

Twenty-three inches square ; depth, 9½ inches.

92 SMALL TANSU

Very simple design. Metal handles depict flight of wild fowl. Tempo pear wood, mulberry and oak. Five drawers. Date, 1740.

Height, 13¾ inches ; width, 14 inches ; depth, 10 inches.

93 RARE BRIDAL TANSU

Satsuma maple, of very rare grain. Eight drawers with bronze handles and ornaments. Fine workmanship. Rich polished lacquer. Date, 1700.

Height, 14 inches ; width, 16½ inches ; depth, 10½ inches.

94 MIOCHIN TANSU

A unique cabinet of Japanese oak with perforated iron hinges and keys of remarkable form. Eleven drawers. The lateral and rear panels are carefully reinforced. Carried by a bronze handle. The production of a clever Miochin metal worker. The iron work has the same quality as in the sword guards and hilts of the period. Signature on interlocking bar is Miochin Yoshitsugu. About 1610 A.D.

Height, 12 inches ; width, 14 inches.

95 RARE TANSU

Made of remarkable sections of black persimmon cedar, maple, and Satsuma oak. Eight drawers with costly enameled metal handles. Date, 1770.

Height, 18½ inches ; width, 18 inches ; depth, 12 inches.

96 GOLD LACQUER TANSU

Executed by special order of Princess Kujio of Kioto in 1620. Richly ornamented with crest of Kujio and mother-of-pearl inlay.

Height, 13¼ inches ; width, 13½ inches ; depth, 8 inches.

97 SMALL LACQUER TANSU

Portable metal handle. Rich ox-blood lacquer. Delicate gold landscape design. Four uniform drawers. Date, 1780.

Height, 8 inches ; width, 8 inches ; depth, 4¾ inches.

98 OLD TREASURE TANSU

Nine drawers, two of which have locks. Of strong construction. Made of Satsuma Kiyaki wood. Main hinged doors and sides are reinforced with exterior bands of bronze. Rare Tansu of fifteenth century.

Height, 21½ inches ; width, 27 inches ; depth, 15 inches.

99 GOLD LACQUER DAIMYO TANSU

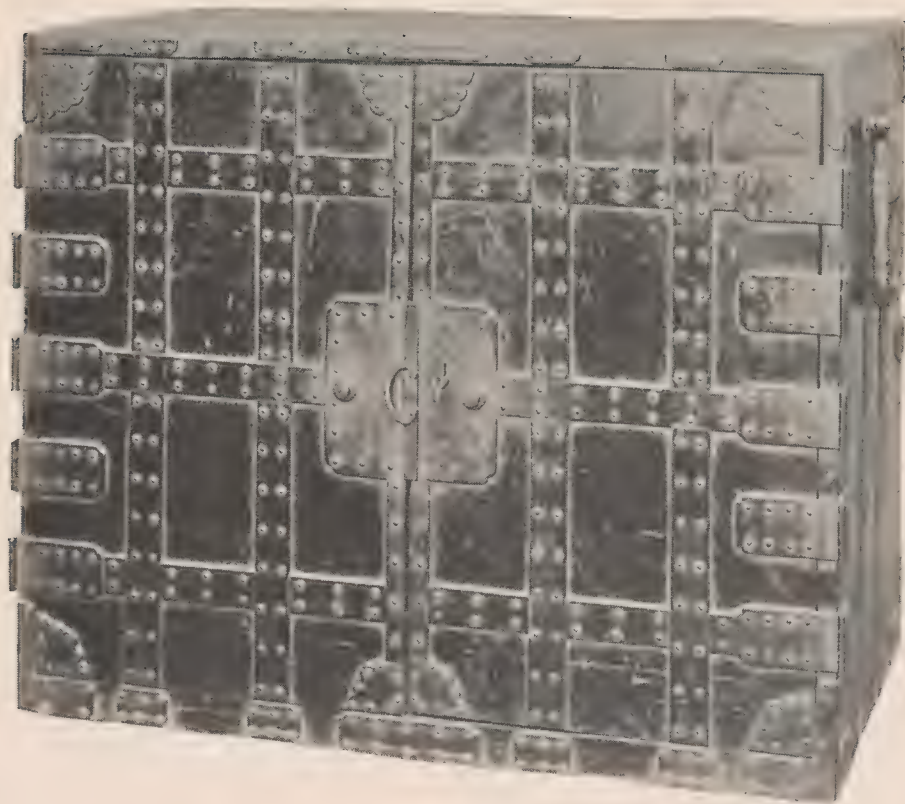
A superb combination of cabinet makers' and metal workers' art. Eight drawers. Incised steel hinges. Plum blossom circular ornaments of gold and silver. About 1600 A.D.

Height, 22 inches ; width, 24 inches.

100 OLD KANE TANSU

Rare old cabinet of Toyotomi period about 1580. Used by Daimyo to contain money and valuable notes. Flying heron and imperial crests in silver lacquer over rich mahogany background. Interesting iron handles and lock.

Height, 10½ inches ; width, 9¼ inches ; depth, 15¾ inches.



101 CARVED SCREEN

Represents peacock and peahen, the former on bough of blossoming cherry tree, the latter on ground. Subdued brilliancy of the color is remarkable for restraint. The composition tells its story faultlessly. Executed by Koseki of Kioto.

Height, 47 inches ; width of panel, 18½ inches.

102 JINGORO PANEL

Satsuma oak. Depicts two recumbent foxes in high relief. Wonderful realism characteristic of best Japanese wood carving. About 1640 A.D.

Height, 24½ inches ; width, 48 inches.

103 CARVED SCREEN, TWO-FOLD

Upper panels are carved in design of grape-vines and squirrels.

Height, 45 inches ; width of panel, 25 inches.

104 CARVED TEMPLE SCREEN

Two-fold, sumptuously carved design of bamboo and pheasant. Polychrome on gold lacquer background.

Height, 62 inches ; width of panel, 23 inches.

105 PAIR OF ANCIENT KEMAN

Wonderful polychrome ornament was applied to leather reinforced with metal work. Perforated design shows singing birds on either side of central apertures. Metal attachments are especially attractive. Ninth century.

Height, 19 inches.

106 CARVED KEMAN

Carved from wood. Remarkable for use of precious materials. In decoration of wreath of lotus flowers. Known to be one of most beautiful objects handed down from eleventh century. From Daigoji Temple.

Height, 8½ inches.

107 GOLD SURFACED KEMAN

Very sumptuous in use of costly metals. From Tokugawa tomb of Shiva temple. Was removed during the troubles of the imperial restoration. Distinguished for beautifully wrought design, embodying a kario and bingwa. An object famous in Japan. About 1630.

108 PAIR SHRINE DOORS

Ancient panels of Fujinara period, set into frames of fourteenth century. Kwannon and Sei-shi respectively are depicted on the panels. School of Yeshin. Ninth century.

Height, 25 inches ; width, 8 inches.

109 OLD TEMPLE SIGN

"Iwozan," name of Obaku temple in Yamashiro, in white on green background. About 1600 A.D.

Height, 18 inches ; width, 36 inches.

110 TEMPLE HANGING

Costly silk blockade reinforced with carved peacock panel. Elaborately wrought metal Kanamono.

111 TEMPLE HANGING

Pendant to the foregoing. Howo bird design.

112 ANCIENT EMBROIDERED SILK PANEL

Companion piece to one of the national treasures at Hokeji, Nara. Buddha trinity. The surface is marvellously interesting in dull reds and brown. The use of strands of human hair in the figures has been skilfully made part of the decorative effect. This is one of the few great specimens of oriental textiles brought to this country. Ninth century.

Height, 29¼ inches ; width, 16 inches.

113 OLD CHINESE COINS

Set of thirty small pieces, very rare and ancient, from Si-An-Fu. Ten are important *Hanrio*, of era of Great Chin, 221 B.C. Ten are *Goshu*, from early Han to Six Dynasties, about 40 A.D. Remaining ten are *Ka-sen*, about 15 A.D. All these coins are invaluable as tests of the dates and characteristics of the bronzes of the various periods.

114 OLD CHINESE COINS

Set of seventeen coins. Two of oblong shape are *Kafu*, about 15 A.D. Ten are *Taisen*, of same date. Five are *Sonei*, of Sung dynasty, 1100 A.D. Lettering of the last named was done personally by Emperor Kiso.

115 THREE LARGE CHINESE COINS

Riemon, *Hakkemon* and *Chomei*. Respectively of Sung, Yueng and Ming dynasties.

NOTE. — Bronze seals used by Chinese and Japanese artists are valued highly since old time, but are rarely found to-day. Following are valuable collections comprising specimens dating from twelfth to sixteenth centuries.

116 THREE ANCIENT SEALS, CHINESE

Large seal, surmounted by lion with ball in paws, consists of four seals incased one within another; it also contains ink-well. Two small circular seals represent lion and lioness. Sung dynasty. About 1280.

117 VERY OLD SEAL, JAPANESE

Dikoku on pedestal. Shakudo, of excellent tone. Probably of Kamakura period.

118 LARGE SEAL, CHINESE

Roaring lion. Admirable incised lettering on under side.

119 OLD SEAL, CHINESE

Much incrustated. Figure difficult to assign.

120 FIVE SMALL SEALS

Two horsemen, two lions, and dog. The smaller lion, of ox-blood bronze, is especially beautiful.

121 THREE SMALL SEALS

Serpent under gold fruited plum tree, and two lions.

122 TEN SMALL SEALS

Lion seal in center is especially fine.

123 FOUR SEALS

Kirin, two lions and table. Admirable incised lettering. Early Ming dynasty.

124 THREE SMALL SEALS, CHINESE

Elephants in different attitudes. Names of artists incised on under side. Early Ming dynasty.

125 TEN SMALL SEALS

Tiger and sea-shell particularly notable.

126 TEN SMALL SEALS

Three monkeys, turtle, frog, etc.

127 EIGHT SMALL SEALS

A domestic group consisting of house, hut, two old men, dog, cat, and mouse.

128 THREE SMALL SEALS

Tiger and two lions. The first named is remarkable for its spirited attitude. Japanese bronzes of fifteenth century.

129 SIX SMALL SEALS

Fine old Chinese bronze. Fifteenth century.

130 TWELVE ASSORTED SEALS

Most have ring handles. One, a dragon, executed in silver, deserves special mention.

NOTE. — An interesting custom of the ancient Japanese is revealed in the following eleven numbers, consisting of very small statuettes in bronze, which were placed inside the helmets of warriors to serve as tutelary divinities. The custom dates from the introduction of Buddhism into Japan early in the sixth century, A.D. In more recent times the name of a divinity has been substituted for the actual object, a fact which helps to explain the great rarity of the statuettes. Very few of them are now to be obtained in Japan. The present collection is believed to be the first ever brought to this country.

131 SACRED TABLET, BRONZE, HAN DYNASTY

Shaka and Taho Buddhas. Expressive quality of the archaic, or archaistic, modeling is noteworthy. From Si-An-Fu. About 100 A.D.

Height, 2¼ inches.

132 CHINESE BRONZE STATUETTE

Kwannon enveloped in flames. A delicate little work, beautifully incised. About 425 A.D.

Height, 5¼ inches.

133 BRONZE STATUETTE

Kwannon of the Thousand Hands. An old Chinese work of great literalism. Fifteenth century.

134 SACRED TABLET, BRONZE

Amida Buddha trinity. A brilliant miniature representation. About 950 A.D.

135 SACRED TABLET, BRONZE

Buddha seated and resting feet on lotus. Japanese workmanship of late Nara period. Nineteenth century.

Height, 5 inches.

136 STANDING JISO, BRONZE

Of Kamakura period. Origin unknown.

Height, 4¾ inches.

137 THREE STATUETTES, BRONZE

Two Kwannons and a Buddha. About 1250 A.D.

138 THREE STATUETTES, BRONZE

Very minute. They represent Kwannon and Monju. About 950 A.D.

139 STANDING BUDDHA, BRONZE

Kamakura period. Peculiar halo, attached to back of neck. About 1250 A.D.

Height, 2¾ inches.

140 THREE BRONZE STATUETTES

Two Kwannons and a Jiso.

141 THREE BRONZE STATUETTES

Represent three different forms of Kwannon. Kamakura period.

142 MURAL STATUETTE

One of kind used for hanging on temple walls. Marks of late artistic development. Fifteenth century.

143 BRONZE STATUETTE

Monju. Modeling of head and hands reveals the workmanship of a strong artist. Fourteenth century.

Height, 4¾ inches.

144 BRONZE STATUETTE

Niju-ichi-men or twenty-one face Kwannon. The style quite distinctive of early Korean influence. Stands on elaborately carved wood stand. About 950 A.D.

Height, 7½ inches.

145 ANCIENT SACRED METAL PLATE

Square bronze sheet; gold plated. Design: five-storied pagoda in grove of Bo-tree hammered out in low relief. Was one of treasures of Toshodaiji of Yamato. From Kudara collection. Date about 1200 A.D.

Height, 13¼ inches; width, 10¾ inches.

145A GOLD PLATED BRONZE SCREEN

Five panels, with lacunæ. This series of five Buddhistic figures on repousse medallions shows by vivid characterization the handwork of a great artist in metal. Time of execution might be set in eighth century, though possibly a little later.

Height, 7¼ inches; length, 20½ inches.

146 PAIR OF MINIATURE PAGODAS

Shape not previously noted. Used as votive offerings. Beautiful proportion and color. Wonderful quality of prehistoric cedar wood. About 650 A.D.

Height, 2½ inches.

147 THREE STATUETTES, WOODEN

Oldest wooden statuettes known in Japan. They came from Nara, long a center for manufactures of such objects. About 650 A.D.

Height, 4½ inches.

148 THREE STATUETTES, WOODEN

Representations of Jiso. General similarity. Traces of original white glaze. About 650 A.D.

149 KOREAN TEA BOWL

Temmoku shape. Fawn colored glaze. Incised orchid pattern. A marvellously beautiful work, of highest period of Korean fictile art. Probably twelfth century.

Height, 3 inches; diameter, 7¾ inches.

150 KOREAN TEA BOWL

Celadon glaze of thin, lustrous quality. Peony pattern, with fineness of line characteristics of the best execution in Korean patterns. The design shows the direct influence of the forms of the Tan dynasty in China.

Height, 2½ inches ; diameter, 7⅞ inches.

151 KOREAN POTTERY VASE

Form of great beauty with broad rim. Rough floral design under celadon glaze. Mended at rim. Fourteenth century.

Height, 10 inches.

152 TEMPLE URN, TERRA COTTA

From Si-An-Fu. Han dynasty. Body of urn carries circular frieze depicting procession of animals. Cover is ornamented with Wu-Po-San, or five sacred mountain peaks. Traces of ancient luster. Exquisite surface quality.

Height, 9 inches.

153 KWANNON, CHINESE POTTERY

Light stanniferous glaze. Jewel in forehead. Graceful contours and delicate modulation of surfaces. Ming dynasty. About 1500 A.D.

Height, 11 inches.

153A ANCIENT KOREAN

Vase and cover. Partially glazed. Dragon and Kwannon figures on neck. About 1150 A.D.

Height, 12¾ inches.

NOTE ON THE ONIGAWARA. — These grotesque but decorative figures, several of which are prominent in this collection, were almost universally employed in early days of Korea and Japan to drive evil spirits from the home or temple. They were usually placed at the terminal of a ridge pole or in some equally conspicuous place.

154 OLD ONIGAWARA

Rinbo crest on the forehead. From Fudo Temple of Shido. About 1600.

Height, 17½ inches ; width, 32 inches.

155 OLD ONIGAWARA

From Hasedera Temple of Yamato. About 1550.

Height, 13 inches ; width, 24 inches.

156 FRAGMENT OF ONIGAWARA

From famous Rashiomon Gate of ancient Kioto. About 1150 A.D.

Height, 14 inches ; width, 18 inches.

157 OLD ONIGAWARA

From Murowo Temple of Kawachi. About 1450.

Height, 13 inches ; width, 12½ inches.

158 LARGE ONIGAWARA

From Kwanshinji Temple of Kawachi. About 1650.

Height, 29 inches ; width, 33 inches.

159 LARGE ONIGAWARA

From Kwanshinji of Kawachi. Remarkable specimen of tile work. Came from Kudara collection. About 1600.

Height, 29 inches ; width, 32 inches.

160 OLD ONIGAWARA

From Taimadera Temple in Yamato. About 1550.

Height, 10½ inches ; width, 9½ inches.

161 JAPANESE ONIGAWARA

Origin unknown. Very rare clay resembling ivory. Holds crest design in mouth. Date, about 1050 A.D.

Height, 11 inches.

162 ANCIENT ONIGAWARA

Terminal of ridge. From Tachibana Temple. Earliest gable tile in the collection. Protruding features are characteristic of the period. Date, 635 A.D.

Height, 14 inches ; width, 16 inches.

163 JAPANESE ONIGAWARA

From the Jusansho-Mon gate in Kofukuji, Nara. The protruding eyes are characteristic of the early period of the art. About 900 A.D.

Height, 18 inches ; width, 14½ inches.

164 SMALL ONIGAWARA

Terminal of ridge from Takamatsu Castle. About 1500 A.D.

Height, 7 inches ; width, 11 inches.

165 SMALL ONIGAWARA

Terminal of ridge from Awa palace in Shikoku. About 1300 A.D.

Height, 11 inches ; width, 12 inches.

166 JAPANESE ONIGAWARA

Exact date and maker's name as inscribed make this very important. The inscription: "Made by Mune-Tsugu, tile maker of Yamato April 22d Eighth year of Kwan-bun." 1668 A.D.

Height, 14½ inches ; width, 13½ inches.

167 ANCIENT TEMPLE GARGOYLE

From Kawaidera of Yamato. Very powerful portrayal of imp Oui. Traditions of Tempyo era not yet forgotten. Bears precious stone on the forehead. Date, 1150 A.D.

Height, 11½ inches.

168 COMPANION TO PRECEDING

Bears emblem of sword on the forehead.

169 ANCIENT TILE SHISHI

About 1200 A.D.

Height, 10 inches.

170 TILE SHISHI

Terminal of ridge of old castle. About 1650.

Height, 18 inches ; width, 20 inches.

171 TILED LANTERN

From Uzumasa Temple, Kioto. Windows represent the sun, moon, and stars, respectively. Earliest form of Japanese hanging lantern. Made near Kasuga Temple, Nara. From Chosa collection. About 950 A.D.

Height, 6½ inches.

172 OLD TILE LANTERN

In form of hut, opening in design of new moon. About 1650.

Height, 18 inches.

173 PAIR OF TILE DOLPHINS

Work of Kawara-zen, famous tile artist of Takamatsu. Came from the castle roof of Awa. About 1750.

Height, 27 inches.

174 ANCIENT TERRA COTTA FROG

Rare Japanese work of early ninth century. Made near Kasuga Temple in Nara. From Kudara collection of ancient tiles.

Height, 2¾ inches; length, 4 inches.

175 TILED CHALICE

From an ancient temple. Lotus ornament on bowl. Seventh century.

Height, 17½ inches.

176 PAIR ANCIENT SHISHI, TERRA COTTA

Small but well modeled. Traces of polychrome decoration. About 1200 A.D.

Height, 3¾ inches.

177 PAIR TILE SHISHI

Gray. Hard baked. Crude, but full of spirit. About 1000 A.D.

Height, 10 inches.

178 ANCIENT HOTEI FIGURE

Terra cotta coated partially with thin white glaze. Came from Shosha collection. Date, thirteenth century.

Height, 10 inches.

179 EBISU, TERRA COTTA

A representation of the deity potent to fulfil wishes. The conventional fish in left hand; the hole in right was for reception of fishing rod. About 1610.

Height, 8 inches.

180 DAIKOKU, TERRA COTTA

A sketchy, spirited rendering of the god of plenty. Crude as the workmanship is, it has excellent qualities of naturalism and intimacy. About 1610.

181 DAIKOKU, TERRA COTTA

Archaistic in treatment of squat, large-visaged figure. A valuable example. About 1050 A.D.

Height, 5 inches.

182 KOYEMON FIGURE

Depicts Okame, seated in court costume. About 1680.

Height, 4 inches.

183 KOYEMON FUKUSUKE, OR MASCOT

Large-faced deity holding fan in right hand. Possession of one of these little effigies brought good luck. About 1680.

Height, 4½ inches.

184 KOYEMON FIGURE

Represents Ebisu, smiling with pleasure as he shows a gigantic carp. Yellow ochre and vermilion pigment have been softened to rich, suffused tone. About 1680.

Height, 13 inches.

185 KOYEMON FIGURE

Hotei holding distaff. Dark brown mat glaze through which red clay shows in places. About 1680 A.D.

Height, 11 inches.

186 MINIATURE MONKEY CHARMER

Simian is carried on captor's shoulder. A delightfully realistic little work. About 1700 A.D.

Height, 2¼ inches.

187 SEAL, TERRA COTTA

Surmounted by roaring lion. Stanniferous glaze. Ki-Itsu, who signed it, says he both made the pottery and designed the seal. About 1750 A.D.

Height, 8½ inches.

188 PAIR OF SHISHI, TERRA COTTA

About 1500 A.D.

Height, 6 inches.

189 CHINESE ROOF ORNAMENT

Narrow, semi-cylindrical piece (imbrex) surmounted with lion. Opaque green glaze. Ming dynasty. About 1490.

Height, 15 inches.

190 RAIJIN, SPIRIT OF THUNDER

Amusing little figure beating a drum. About 1550 A.D.

Height, 7 inches.

191 DAIKOKU

Modeled with more attention to detail than in some of these little figures. About 155 A.D.

Height, 3½ inches.

192 EBISU, BEARDED

Expression is one of contagious joviality. About 1550 A.D.

Height, 8½ inches.

193 PAIR OF TILED SHISHI

Small bit of exquisite workmanship. About 1550 A.D.

Height, 2¼ inches.



194 PAIR KOREAN TERRA COTTA SHISHI

Stands on square pedestal; exceedingly rare specimen. Date, about 1150 A.D.

Height, 6 inches.

195 TWO PIECES OLD TERRA COTTA FIGURES

Small but excellent work. Empress Jingo and Sukune, her faithful minister. About 900 A.D.

196 STATUETTE OF AMIDA

Standing on lotus pod entirely coated with gold leaf. Nicked at the top. About 1400 A.D.

197 ANCIENT MINIATURE SHRINE SET

Terra cotta work composed of figure of Tenjin and pair of shishi. About 1200 A.D.

198 ANCIENT TERRA COTTA TOYS

Three pieces, temple, horse, and cow. Excavated from old tomb. About 650 A.D.

199 FOUR PIECES OLD TERRA COTTA FIGURES

Tenjin, Gioja, Benten, and Hokuroku. About 900 A.D.

200 FOUR PIECES OLD TERRA COTTA WORK

Statuettes of Tenjins, Jizo and sacred horse. About 1500 A.D.

NOTE ON TILE COLLECTION.

WHEN tiles are mentioned the American, unless he happens to be familiar with Prof. Edward S. Morse's excellent monograph on the roofing tiles of primitive peoples, is apt to think of a very commercial and modern product. As a fact, comparatively few of the tiles of ancient China and ancient Japan have been preserved. Even these are for the most part jealously guarded by a small number of enthusiastic collectors who are not easily persuaded to dispose of their treasures. The present exhibition, because of exceptional opportunities which Mr. Matsuki had during his latest visit to the far East for securing rare objects, not only is unquestionably the most important one of its kind yet brought to this country, but it is very unlikely that so many remarkable tiles will ever again be offered simultaneously.

Both from an artistic and an archæological standpoint the most significant of all the things in Mr. Matsuki's exhibit are the roof tiles and objects of worship in the collection secured from a distinguished Chinese connoisseur at Si-An-Fu. These are remarkable specimens of roof tiles and floor tiles, extending from the Han dynasty down to the Tan dynasty. They cannot fail to be interesting to every student of the fictile arts. In Japan the collector has had the assistance of Mr. Kudara Ikuta of Osaka and Mr. S. Chosha of Nara, two well-known collectors of artistic tiles and other terra cotta objects, from whom he secured some of the most notable works in this exhibition.

It should be borne in mind that these objects are not only artistically important but that they are famous in Japan. The preservation of many of them was due to their use as receptacles for India ink, handed down from generation to generation of Japanese artists. Far better than any of the varieties of stone used for rubbing the ink—better even than the celebrated *tankei* stone of China—are these ancient tiles, which here and there a Japanese craftsman still treasures. Rarely is the owner willing to part with his prized possession.

Detailed description of the forms of tiling used in China, Korea, and Japan—of the inter-relations of tegula and imbrex developed during many centuries—is now available in several books. Enough here to note that this exhibition covers a singularly wide range, both in time and in variety of types. It gives an illuminating conspectus of the history of tiled roofing in the far East.

SECOND AFTERNOON'S SALE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8TH, 1910

AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

BEGINNING AT 2.30 O'CLOCK

201 THREE TILE TABLET

One old Tibetton of sixteenth century in polychrome with gold leaf. Remaining two are Chieng-Lung period of China from Peking. All are the statuettes of Kwannons.

Height, 4¾ inches.

202 THREE PEKING TILE TABLETS

Statuette of various Buddhist Bosatsu in high relief and coated with gold leaf. Exact date signed on the reverse side. Twenty-sixth year of Chieng-Lung, 1761 A.D.

Height, 4½ inches.

203 THREE PEKING TILE TABLETS

Similar to the preceding.

204 THREE TILE TABLET, CHINESE

Figures of Kwannon and Bosatsu in high relief and gilded. Signed Chieng-Lung period. About 1750.

Height, 3 inches.

205 THREE TILE TABLET, CHINESE

Similar to the foregoing. Figure of Buddha, Kwannon and Arakwan. All are signed Chieng-Lung.

206 THREE TILE TABLET, CHINESE

Buddha, Kwannon and Marishiten. All are signed Chieng-Lung.

207 TODAIJI ROOF TILE

Medallion, name of the temple in relief. One of the original tiles of the temple at its first building. Date, about 745 A.D.

Diameter, 8½ inches.

208 TODAIJI ROOF TILE

Original tile which adorned the temple when first built. Date, about 745 A.D.

Diameter, 8 inches.

209 TODAIJI ROOF TILE

Medallion with name of temple in relief around central Sanscrit letter. About 900 A.D.

Diameter, 11 inches.

210 TODAIJI ROOF TILE

From same temple as preceding. Absence of conventional floral circle in middle border, according to tradition, indicates the work of two centuries later than the foregoing.

Diameter, 11 inches.

211 THREE SMALL TILES

From Imperial Shishinden Palace of Kioto. All chrysanthemum designs in medallion. Date, about 1400 A.D.



306

305

307

212 OLD JAPANESE ROOF TILE

Three letters Sei-Yen-Do in relief. From Horiuji Temple.
Date, about 1300 A.D.

Diameter, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

213 OLD JAPANESE ROOF TILE

Sixteen chrysanthemum petal design, from ancient Imperial Palace, Kioto. Date, about 1200 A.D.

Diameter, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

214 ANCIENT JAPANESE ROOF TILE

Origin is unknown. Sanscrit letter on lotus pod. Date, about 1500 A.D.

Diameter, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

215 FRAGMENT OF JAPANESE TILE

From Imperial Shiga Palace in Omi. Though it is a fragment the beautiful design of work in tile is easily inferred. Date, 690 A.D.

216 ANCIENT JAPANESE ROOF TILE

From ruined temple of Tennoji of Osaka. Date, about 1100 A.D.

Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

217 ANCIENT JAPANESE ROOF TILE

Origin is unknown, but the style has been developed into larger spots and broader modeling. Date, about 1400 A.D.

Diameter, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

218 TAIMADERA ROOF TILE

Beautiful specimen of sixteen lotus petal design, with double border of different design. Date, 1200 A.D.

Diameter, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

219 KWANSHINJI ROOF TILE

Within depressed medallion the letter Kwan appears in relief. The temple is in Kawachi Province, Japan. Date, 1200 A.D.

Diameter, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

220 ANCIENT JAPANESE ROOF TILE

Medallion, six lotus petals surrounding emblem of element of life. From Howodo of Uji. Date, about 1000 A.D.

Diameter, 6 inches.

221 KUMEDERA ROOF TILE

This type is known as "repairing tile," used to replace such as may be removed. Date, 1100 A.D.

Diameter, 7 inches.

222 FRAGMENT OF ANCIENT JAPANESE TILE

From old ruin of Rakushoji, Shirakawa, Kioto. Tomoye crest in relief. The elongated sweep is the form of oldest type. Very rare example. Date, 950 A.D.

223 ANCIENT JAPANESE ROOF TILE

Border like old Chinese mirrors. The seed pods higher than the petaled surface exist only in early tile work of Japan and China. From Komadera Yamashiro. Date, 700 A.D.

Diameter, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

224 RARE ASUKAJI TILE

Buddha's Sotoba or epitaph in relief. The temple is one of the most ancient in Yamato. Date, about 1000 A.D.

Diameter, 6 inches.

225 ANCIENT JAPANESE ROOF TILE

From Murowo Temple of Yamato. Relief work is rather low. Date, about 900 A.D.

Diameter, 7 inches.



229



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218

226 ANCIENT JAPANESE ROOF TILE

From the same temple as preceding.

227 ANCIENT JAPANESE ROOF TILE

From same temple as foregoing. Date, about 1200 A.D.

Diameter, 7 inches.

228 KOFUKUJI ROOF TILE

Three letters of the temple in relief. Date, about 1500 A.D.

Diameter, 7½ inches.

229 KOFUKUJI ROOF TILE

Famous temple in ancient Nara. Date, about 900 A.D.

Diameter, 7 inches.

230 ANCIENT JAPANESE ROOF TILE

From Kokubu Temple of Owari. Eight lotus petals surround the pod, which is in high relief, an evidence of very early type. Date, about 737 A.D.

Diameter, 6½ inches.

231 ANCIENT JAPANESE ROOF TILE

From Gwangoji Temple of Nara. Early original specimen. The six spots which represent the pod protrude distinctly. Date, 800 A.D.

Diameter, 6 inches.

232 ROOF TILE OF YAMADAJI

Eight lotus petal design, very well preserved save one petal. Valuable specimen. Date, 680 A.D.

Diameter, 5¾ inches.

233 ROOF TILE OF HIMEJI PALACE

Terminal of tegula, of half-moon shape, with flying butterfly design in relief. Very rare and perfect specimen. Date, about 1580 A.D.

Width, 11 inches.

234 ROOF TILE FROM MOMOYAMA PALACE

Terminal of tegula. Three Kiri crests in relief. Date, about 1593 A.D.

Width, 15 inches.

235 YAKUSHIJI ROOF TILE

Terminal of tegula. Beautiful Karakusa design. Free style only paralleled on Chinese mirrors of Six Dynasties. Date, about 700 A.D.

Width, 11 inches.

236 SANGATSUDO ROOF TILE

Karakusa design with dotted border. Date, about 950 A.D.

Width, 12 inches.

237 TODAIJI ROOF TILE

Note the beautiful lettering of name of the temple. Date, about 1000 A.D.

Width, 11 inches.

238 TOJI TEMPLE ROOF TILE

Soft buff clay ; very rare border patterns. Date, 750 A.D.

Width, 11 inches.

239 ANCIENT JAPANESE ROOF TILE

Terminal of tegula. From excavation of Taigokuden Palace, built by Emperor Kwan-Mu, 796 A.D. Wonderful Karakusa design. Valuable and interesting work.

Width, 11 inches.

240 HEIAN ROOF TILE

Terminal of tegula. Buff clay. Superb Karakusa design of the culmination of late Fujiwara. The pattern is exactly like the style of Six Dynasties of China. 790 A.D.

Width, 11 inches.



241 OLD CHINESE ROOF TILE

Terminal of tegula. Conventionalized butterfly and plum design in relief. Date, about 1450.

242 TILE, CHINESE SUNG DYNASTY

Oblong medallion. The Chinese letter Ki in relief means gratitude. Date, about 1150 A.D.

243 CHINESE ROOF TILE

Terminal of tegula; floral decoration in relief. About 1700.

Height, 7 inches; width, 9 inches.

244 CHINESE ROOF TILE

Terminal of tegula; conventionalized floral design. About 1500 A.D.

Height, 8 inches; width, 10¼ inches.

245 TWO TILES, MING DYNASTY

Pan tile antefixæ from temple of Tei-Sei-Ko. Plum flower design in high relief. About 1550 A.D.

Diameter, 4 inches.

246 ROOF ORNAMENT

Whole piece of eaves imbrex; peculiar buff clay; concentric rings in relief. From ancient Shiga Palace in Omi, Japan. About 670 A.D.

Diameter, 6¼ inches; length, 16 inches.

247 ROOF ORNAMENTATION

Terminal of imbrex. Kiri crest in dark gray clay. From Momoyama Palace, Yamashiro. About 1590.

Diameter, 5¾ inches.

248 ROOF TILE

Whole piece of an eaves imbrex. Design of sunflower in relief. From Kwanshinji Temple of Kawachi.

Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; length, 17 inches.

249 ROOF TILE

An eaves imbrex. Three letters Hokkedo in relief. From Sangatsudo, Nara. About 1500.

Diameter, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; length, 15 inches.

250 ROOF TILE

An eaves imbrex. Distinct design of pointed eight petals of lotus. From Sanju-Sangen-Do Kyoto. About 1150 A.D.

Diameter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; length, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

251 EARLIEST TODAIJI TILE

From the roof of colossal Buddha Temple. Beautiful lettering signifying the name of the temple in relief. Date, about 760.

Diameter, 8 inches.

252 ROOF TILE

Disk, letters Todaiji in relief. Early specimen. Date, thirteenth century.

Diameter, 7 inches.

253 ROOF TILE

From famous To-Sho-Dai-Ji of Yamato. Medallion with name of the temple in relief. Early original tile. About 950 A.D.

Diameter, 7 inches.

254 ROOF TILE

Disk, clear sharp impression of lotus design. From Monjudo, Nara. About 950 A.D.

Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

255 ROOF TILE

Crest of sixteen chrysanthemum flowers in relief. From Kokubuji Temple of Awa.

Diameter, 6 inches.

256 ANCIENT TOMOYE TILE

Probably the oldest Tomoye pattern tile in the collection. From Tatsuta Temple of Yamato. About 900 A.D.

Diameter, 6½ inches.

257 ANCIENT TOMOYE TILE

From the same temple as the foregoing. It is about two centuries later.

Diameter, 6 inches.

258 THREE SMALL TILES

Medallions, all chrysanthemum designs. The center tile is from Monoyama and two at sides from Fushimi Castle. About 1585 A.D.

259 THREE SMALL TILES

Medallions, all chrysanthemum designs. The center tile is from Kokubuji of Awa. Two at either side from Ishiyama. About 1550 A.D.

260 TOFUKUJI TILE

The name of the temple in relief. Date, 1600 A.D.

Diameter, 7 inches.

261 NANZENJI TILE

Clear, handsome crest of Tomoye in high relief. Date, 1300 A.D.

Diameter, 8¾ inches.

262 CHION-IN TILE

Name of the temple surrounding Tomoye crest in high relief
Repaired. Date, about 1400 A.D.

Diameter, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

263 HORIUJI TILE

Beautiful characters representing the name of the temple in
relief. Date, about 1400 A.D.

Diameter, 7 inches.

264 TOMOYE TILE

Date, about 1700 A.D.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

265 MANFUKUJI TILE

The name of the temple in relief. Date, 1620 A.D.

Diameter, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

266 OLD PALACE TILE

Kiku crest in relief. From Kokubu Temple. Date, 1300 A.D.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

267 ANCIENT JAPANESE TILE

Origin unknown. Very beautiful eight-petaled lotus design.
Date, about 1200 A.D.

Diameter, 7 inches.

268 OLD TOMOYE TILE

Very rare. Date, about 1500 A.D.

Diameter, 5 inches.

269 TENNOJI TILE

Three letters of the name of the temple in relief. Early speci-
men. Date, about 1200 A.D.

Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

270 OLD JAPANESE TILE

Kiku design, broad border. Name of tile maker on edge. Signed Kiu-Zen. About 1500 A.D.

Diameter, 6 inches.

271 SMALL ROOF TILE

Crest of Swastika in relief. From the old feudal castle in Awa. Date, 1650 A.D.

Diameter, 3½ inches.

272 PAIR OF JAPANESE TILES

Crest of Swastika in relief. From the old feudal castle in Awa. Date, 1650 A.D.

Diameter, 6 inches.

273 OLD TOKUGAWA TILE

Crest of Awoi leaves engraved and fired. Very rare gable tile of early Tokugawa period. From Nagoya Castle. Date, 1615 A.D.

Diameter, 10¾ inches.

274 OLD JAPANESE TILE

Crest of sacred wheel in relief. From Fudo Temple in Awaji. Date, 1400 A.D.

Diameter, 7 inches.

275 ANCIENT TENNOJI TILE

Chinese character TEN, meaning Heaven, in relief. Came from ruin of the ancient Imperial Buddhist Temple. Date, 800 A.D.

Diameter, 6½ inches.

276 OLD JAPANESE TILE

Crest of plum blossom in relief. From the old feudal castle of Kaga. Date, 1590 A.D.

Diameter, 6 inches.

277 OLD JAPANESE TILE

Came from the same castle as preceding.

Diameter, 5 inches.

278 FRAGMENT OF ASHIKAGA TILE

Very beautiful relief of early Kiri crest design. This example of the tiles of the Ashikaga period (about 1375) is unique.

279 LARGE CIRCULAR TILE

A unique relic of the main gable, Momoyama Castle — a work secured by the collector only with the greatest difficulty. The free, naturalistic use of the Kiri leaves and blossoms is noteworthy. A complete (in three fragments) and priceless specimen. About 1590 A.D.

Diameter, 16½ inches.

280 ROOF TILE

Grotesque head in high relief. Countenance is reversible, mustaches and eyebrows being interchangeable. Ornament on gable. About 1700 A.D.

Height, 6 inches ; width, 11 inches.

281 OLD HONGAUJI TILE

Eight lotus petals around name of temple. Date, about 1550 A.D.

Diameter, 5¾ inches.

282 ANCIENT JAPANESE ROOF TILE

From Tojuji Temple of Yamashiro. Letter TO in high relief. Date, about 1200 A.D.

Diameter, 6 inches.

283 KOKUBUJI ROOF TILE

Six chrysanthemum petals in high relief. The temple was built in Awaji by the order of Emperor Shomu. Date, 1700 A.D.

Diameter, 5¾ inches.



284 SMALL ROOF TILE

An eaves imbrex. From Jison-In of Koya. Fifteen chrysanthemum petal crest in relief. The tile is in perfect condition. Date, about 1500 A.D.

Diameter, 3 inches.

285 FAMOUS TOMOYE TILE

An eaves imbrex. Buff clay. From old Ashikaga Palace in Kyoto. Traces of gold leaf. Date, 1480 A.D.

Diameter, 7¼ inches.

286 MOMOYAMA TILE

Imperial crest Kiri in low relief. Fine state of preservation. About 1590.

Diameter, 7¾ inches.

287 MOMOYAMA TILE

Imperial crest Kiri in high relief. About 1590.

Diameter, 5½ inches.

288 MEDALLION TILE

Rosetta pattern, coated with green glaze. Made by Nishi-Hiko of Sakai. Signed. About 1700.

Diameter, 6½ inches.

289 OLD JAPANESE TILE

Disk from the roof of old Kaga Castle. Crest of plum blossom in relief. About 1670.

Diameter, 5½ inches.

290 FRAGMENTS OF ANCIENT JAPANESE GARGOYLE

Head of Tori-Tengu or bird spirit. Perhaps the only surviving gargoyle of old Japan. These often represented dragons, lions, and other fierce creatures conventionalized. This one, while carefully conventionalized, is wonderfully spirited in motive. It was one of four gargoyles on the roof of the Kom-Pon-Chu-Do Temple, which was built by Dengio Daishi on the summit of Hiyeizan in 788 A.D.

Height, 8 inches.

291 WALL TABLET FROM KOYA TEMPLE

High relief. Central figure is Bishamon treading on subdued spirit of evil. On either side Benten and Daikoku. Spirited and realistic. Seal Tekkei on reverse side. Tenth century.

Height, 9 inches; width, 9 inches.

292 TEMPLE TABLET

Graphic representation of Benten's bountiful gifts. Below the beneficent Goddess are her beneficiaries: the reaper with full sheaves, the wine maker with copious pressings, the sailor's boat filled with sacks of rice, and others. The customs of the ninth century faithfully depicted. Material, compressed ashes of altar fire at Yenoshima Temple. Reverse side, print of left hand of priest, Kukai.

Height, 10½ inches.

293 ANCIENT TILE ORNAMENT

Chrysanthemum design in hexagonal form. It is a very rare art object from ancient Buddhist Temple Tachibana of Yamato, Japan. The tile used to cover the nail heads on wooden pillar. Light buff clay. Masterly moulded. Date, about 620 A.D.

Diameter, 5 inches.

294 ANCIENT JAPANESE TILES

Pale orange, yellow unglazed clay. Fragments of Suiko tiles. Design, sunflower in relief. About 600 A.D.

295 VERY OLD JAPANESE MASK, TERRA COTTA

Probably representation of a local hero. These effigies are used to this day in remote parts of Korea, nailed to a post in front of a village, to exert a protecting influence. Repaired, but very important example. About 100 B.C.

Height, 11 inches.

296 ANCIENT EARTHEN MASK

Jiso, protector of roads. A primitive work excavated in Japan. Possibly of Korean origin. About 900 A.D.

Height, 8½ inches.

297 ANCIENT TILE STATUETTE

Kwannon in relief. This is rare Japanese art in terra cotta of seventh century. The style corresponds to that of rare art of Six Dynasties of China. Date, seventh century A.D.

Height, 7 inches.

298 AMIDA BUDDHA TRINITY, TERRA COTTA

Exceedingly rare Korean fictile art; marvellous primitive work. Still partially covered with gold. Eighth century.

Height, 13½ inches.

299 HANIWA FIGURINE

The motive is probably that of a chanting or singing figure. Rude as the workmanship is it shows an extraordinary realism, as in the insertion of actual teeth and nostrils. The great qualities of later Japanese art are all foreshadowed in this primitive statuette. Red clay, partially covered with incrustation. About 200 A.D.

Height, 6 inches.

300 TWO STATUETTES, TERRA COTTA

Jizo and Kwannon.

Height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches each.

301 SMALL SHRINE TILE

Sanscrit character signifying Amida and conventionalized lotus. Dark brown tone. Kamakura period. About 1240 A.D.

Height, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

302 PAIR TILE SHISHI

Exact date and name of maker on the base. Fifth year Showa (1916) made by Horiuchi. Traces of Chinese vermilion on the surface.

Height, 10 inches.

303 PAIR TILE SHISHI

Made by Horiuchi about 1316 A.D. Signature on the base.

Height, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

304 PAIR OF ANCIENT TILE SHISHI

Wonderful modeling of conventional lions. Date, about 1100 A.D.

Height, 15 inches.

305 CLAY TABLET, WITH HIGH RELIEF FIGURES

Hard baked clay, with warm gray glaze. Buddhistic Trinity in shape of altar piece. Copied from Chinese. Date, about 1600 A.D.

Height, 5 inches ; width, 3 inches.

306 SACRED TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Kwannon of the Thousand Hands. A miniature of exquisite proportions. The figure is dignified and even monumental despite the small size. Dark gray clay. From temple Otoishi. About 1100 A.D.

Height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.



307 SACRED TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Yakushi Butsu, with companions. Exquisite detail of the semi-cope should be noted. From Chokokuji Temple. About 1200 A.D.

308 TILE SOTOBA

Figure of Buddha is set into niche of pagoda in old Hindu style of architecture. Dark glaze. Seventh century.

Height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

309 SACRED TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Pointed arch shape. Sanscrit character representing Buddha on façade of low relief pagoda. Light red tone. About 760 A.D.

Height, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

310 SACRED TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Similar to preceding, but in bolder relief and different color. About 760 A.D.

Height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

311 SACRED TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Small. Many irregularities of surface. Light agreeable tone. About 760 A.D.

Height, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

312 TILE TABLET

Fudo and his companions are represented, in repoussé, with great elegance and distinction of line. Thirteenth century.

Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

313 CARVED WOOD KWANNON

Small figure, elaborately carved. Holds rosary in right hand. About 1700 A.D.

314 HANIWA TILE FIGURE

Buff clay. Representing Japanese sphinx.

Height, 8 inches.

NOTE. — An interesting custom of the ancient Japanese is revealed in the following twenty-seven numbers, consisting of very small statuettes in terra cotta, which were placed inside the helmets of warriors to serve as tutelary divinities. The custom dates from the introduction of Buddhism into Japan early in the sixth century, A.D. In more recent times the name of a divinity has been substituted for the actual object, a fact which helps to explain the great rarity of the statuettes. Very few of them are now to be obtained in Japan. The present collection is believed to be the first ever brought to this country.

315 JAPANESE BUDDHIST TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Amida with seven "Remote Buddhas" which were represented in low relief on lotus leaf semi-cope. Important specimen of eleventh century.

Height, 3½ inches.

316 CELEBRATED ZENKOJI TABLET

Terra cotta, light brown glaze. Trinity of Amida in relief. Name of temple on pedestal. Early ninth century.

Height, 3½ inches.

317 SACRED TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Buddha in relief. Probably the oldest fictile art of Japan since the introduction of Buddhism from Korea. With ancient carved stand. Early seventh century.

Height, 1½ inches.

318 SMALL STATUETTE, TERRA COTTA

Small, but very important. Made by Shami Soo-In. Impressed on the reverse side. Early eighth century.

319 BUDDHA TRINITY, TERRA COTTA

Very small statuettes. Two Bosatsu tablets bear names of makers. Ninth century.

320 SMALL STATUETTE, TERRA COTTA

Kwannon standing on lotus pot. Seventh century.

321 SACRED TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Yenno-Gioja with two followers. Was notable fictile art in Kudara collection. Eighth century.

322 JIZO TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Twelfth century.

323 YAKUSHI TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Holding a precious wishing stone. Flame lines on halo are very fine. Tenth century.

Height, 2½ inches.

324 STATUETTE OF YAKUSHI BUDDHA, TERRA COTTA

From Hasedera, Yamato. Early tenth century.

325 SACRED TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Standing Buddha. Note the cloud pattern on semi-cope and modeling of drapery. By Ren-Yetsu. Early eighth century.

Height, 4 inches.

326 SACRED TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Jizo with Shakujo stick. Note the radiating lines on semi-cope. Early eighth century.

Height, 4 inches.

327 SACRED TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Amida Buddha in devotion. Eighth century.

Height, 3 inches.

328 SACRED TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Jizo in relief, made by Kaku-Jun. Incised work. About 1250.

Height, 3½ inches.

329 STATUETTE OF KWANNON, TERRA COTTA

Made in Temple Nin-na-Ji. By Asho. Dated 1649.

Height, 4 inches.

330 SACRED TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Kwannon of many hands. Dated on reverse side. 1686 A.D.

Height, 3 inches.

331 SMALL TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Jizo seated on lotus. From Mibudera of Yamashiso. Fourteenth century.

Height, 2 inches.

332 TERRA COTTA TABLET

Kobo-Daishi holding Tokko and rosary seated in chair. Made by Yutei of Toyoyama. Fourteenth century.

Height, 2¾ inches.

333 JIZO TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Fine modeling. Thirteenth century.

Height, 2 inches.

334 POTTERY STATUETTE

Jizo; made in Akashi Harima. Mark Asagiri. About 1700.

Height, 6¾ inches.

335 POTTERY STATUETTE

Kwannon, made in Imbe. About 1650.

Height, 4½ inches.



336 SACRED TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Fudo with Kongara and seitaka. Made in Narita. Impressed inscriptions on the back. About 1650.

Height, 5 inches.

337 STATUETTE OF JIZO, TERRA COTTA

Made by Shinsei of Mibu Temple. Incised mark. About 1550.

Height, 2¼ inches.

338 TERRA COTTA STATUETTE OF KWANNON

An extraordinary little work of the climax of the Tempyo period in Japan (about 740 A.D.). It is either Korean or shows Korean influence. Notable for excellent proportions, graceful pose of the figure on the lotus bud, fine flow of draperies and cheerful benignity of expression.

Height, 4¼ inches.

339 TERRA COTTA STATUETTE, NINE FACED KWANNON

An exquisitely modeled conception of the benign deity. Upper and lower portions have been damaged, but the head and bust are in good preservation. Seemly headdress, flowing draperies and sashes are characteristic of the Tempyo style. About 750 A.D.

Height, 2½ inches.

340 STATUETTE, KWANNON

Very rare. An example of terra cotta workmanship of the ninth century in Japan. A precise mark of the period is the straightness of the lines that radiate from the halo. In China the same style belongs to the early period of the Six Dynasties. Ninth century.

Height, 4 inches.

341 STATUETTE, KAMAKURA PERIOD

The figure represents Shakamuni seated on the sacred lotus. The rotund style is characteristic. Little figurines of this sort were carried about by worshippers. About 1190 A.D.

Height, 3 inches.

342 STONE STATUETTE, OLD KOREAN

It represents eleven faced Kwannon in attitude of bestowing blessings. A superb and very rare example of ninth century Korean carving. Every detail is exquisitely finished. This work, it is interesting to note, resembles in almost every particular the famous carved wood Kwannon in Horiu-Ji, Nara, Japan. Ninth century.

Height, 4 inches.

343 FRAGMENT OF ANCIENT WALL TILE

From Yamada Temple of Yamato. Relief of beautiful form of Buddha seated on the lotus. Date about 790 A.D.

Height, 2½ inches.

344 YAMADA WALL TILE

Three figures, one of which is only partially preserved. In this tile the canopy is nearly visible.

Height, 2½ inches ; width, 5 inches.

345 YAMADA WALL TILE

Two Kwannon figures in relief. Differentiated in modeling and color from preceding. Eighth century.

Height, 2 inches ; width, 2½ inches.

346 FRAGMENT OF YAMADA TILE

Shi-Butsu, or four small seated figures of Buddha in relief, each form different from the other. Uncommonly interesting reddish color. Few known to exist. Eighth century.

Height, 3¼ inches ; width, 2 inches.



347 TERRA COTTA TABLET

Kwannon. Tan dynasty. Distinguished for peculiar chocolate color of clay.

Height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

348 FRAGMENT OF ANCIENT WALL TILE

From Yamada Temple of Yamato, built in Tempyo era, about 750 A.D. This is a magnificent specimen of the apogee of Japanese art. The draperies, luring halo and overhanging canopy are exquisitely modeled. The style is that of the masterly manner of the great Tan dynasty, introduced from China to Japan. Charming gray tone.

Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; width, 3 inches.

349 WALL TILE

Very small. Most minute object in the present collection. Seated Buddha, with halo nearly obliterated. From Yamato Temple. 750 A.D.

350 SMALL WALL TILE OF SIX DYNASTIES

Rich brick red clay, very hard baked. One of the most important examples in this collection. It represents Buddha, standing on a lotus pod, forming the *imzo* emblem with his right hand and holding in the left hand the bag of sacred seeds. From the stem of the sacred lotus pod a vine grows upward on either side, bearing six miniature pods respectively, upon which are seated twelve Buddhas. These figures represent the creation of Buddhahood through the sowing of the sacred seed. Points to observe are the firm, powerful lines of the draperies, the faint halo, barely discernible above the head of the Buddha, the magnificent canopy and the pair of lions in the foreground. These accessories are treated in the best manner of the apogee of the sculptor's art in China in the sixth century. Date, about 520 A.D.

Height, 3 inches.

351 TERRA COTTA TABLET OF TAN DYNASTY

Of hard, compact clay, taking an exquisite pale gray tone. It shows the Buddhistic trinity under bo-tree, with a pair of sacred lions guarding a beneficent fire burning before the altar. On the reverse side, modeled in relief, occurs the name of the devout artificer. The statement is that "Zengo of Great Tan, by modeling the earth, obtained sacred enlightenment." This extremely rare treasure, together with the succeeding one, came from Fa-Tung-Ji Temple of Si-An-Fu, China. Date, about 630 A.D.

Height, 5 inches.

352 TERRA COTTA TABLET OF TAN DYNASTY

Its design resembles the preceding, without the bo-tree. The surface is coated with what appears to be a thin black glaze. The inscription on the reverse side is similar to that of the preceding. Date, about 620 A.D.

Height, 5 inches.

353 TERRA COTTA TABLET, TAN DYNASTY

Of dark, carefully prepared clay, covered with deep steel gray glaze. Buddha is represented, surrounded by eight Bosatsu figures, each in a varied and characteristic attitude. The modeling is crisp and masterful. Such examples are about the rarest of all specimens of Chinese tiling. Finger marks are noted in the clay on the reverse side. Date, about 630 A.D.

Height, 4 inches.

354 SMALL TILE TABLET, SUNG DYNASTY

Buddha is seated on a rock, with Kwannon and Sei-Sui below, and is surrounded by sixteen Akakwans. The miniature figures are carved with exquisite attention to details. Date, about 1200 A.D.

Height, 3½ inches ; width, 2 inches.



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355 CLAY TABLET, HIGH RELIEF FIGURES

Hard baked clay, with gray glaze. Buddha and attendant members of Trinity. Bo-tree leaves overlapping halo. From Shosha tile collection of Nara. Undoubtedly original Chinese of Sung dynasty. Date, about 1200 A.D.

Height, 6 inches ; width, 4 inches.

356 TILE, EARLY HAN DYNASTY

A fragment of floor tiling from the Mi-Wo Palace, built by Han Emperor about 130 B.C. The remarkable embossed geometrical designs, of a character totally unknown even to bronze mirrors of the period, are very well preserved. The thick heavy clay gives a metallic sound when struck. A black glaze covers the surface of the embossed designs. This tile was excavated in the suburbs of Si-An-Fu, China.

357 TILE, EARLY HAN DYNASTY

Came from the Mi-Wo Palace, showing still different patterns.

358 TILE, EARLY HAN DYNASTY

From Temple Ang-Wang, built by Mu, Emperor of Han. The embossed designs surpass the preceding in strength and depth. The piece is a corner fragment of floor tiling, revealing the full thickness of the slab and something of the mode of making. Date, about 140 B.C.

359 PORTION OF TILE BALUSTRADE

From Mi-Wo Palace. Interesting embossed geometrical patterns.

Height, 5¼ inches ; length, 29 inches.

360 TILE, HAN DYNASTY

Of hard baked, buff clay. Simple geometrical design. Date, about 100 B.C.

361 RARE TILE, HOWO PALACE

Clay medallion, depicting sacred Howo bird in relief. One of a series along the eaves of the roof of the famous Howo Palace, built at the capital Rakuyo (near Si-An-Fu) by early Han Emperor. Most important tile in the collection by reason of rarity, beauty, and historic interest. About 120 B.C.

Diameter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

362 EARLY HAN TILE

From Chinese letters Oku-Ki-Mu-Kio signifying immortality, longevity. Modeled in relief. Excavated in suburb of Si-An-Fu. About 100 B.C.

Diameter, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

363 CIRCULAR TILE, HAN DYNASTY

The boss represents the sun, surrounded by twelve planets and four conventionalized clouds. Roof tile, light colored clay. About 50 B.C.

Diameter, 6 inches.

364 CIRCULAR TILE, HAN DYNASTY

Four Chinese letters, Kio-Ten-Mu-Kioku, signifying the whole unfathomable cosmos. Modeled in high relief. Roof tile from a Han palace. About 150 A.D.

Diameter, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

365 CIRCULAR TILE, EARLY HAN DYNASTY

From roof of Mi-Wo Palace. The four Chinese letters are Choraku-mi-wo, the first two standing for the name of the capital, the last two for the palace. About 130 B.C.

Diameter, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

366 CIRCULAR TILE OF SIX DYNASTIES

The pattern shows four Chinese characters, To-Shi-Kuh-Shi, standing probably for the name of a magistrate of ancient Chinese capital. About 450 A.D.

Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.



367 CIRCULAR TILE, TANG DYNASTY

The pattern shows four Chinese letters, Jin-Gi-Ji-Sei, signifying humanity and justice, humanly accomplished. Modeled in high relief. About 625 A.D.

Diameter, 6 inches.

368 HAN DYNASTY ROOF TILE

Full size tegula. Exceedingly rare. From the ruin of Mi-Wo Palace. Superb Han relief design. Mellow tone resembling bronze. Subsequently used as an ink stone. Date, about 170 B.C.

Height, 14 inches ; width, 11 inches.

369 HAN DYNASTY ROOF TILE

Another perfectly preserved specimen of Han tile. Brownish bronze tone. Straw cord pattern. Subsequently used as an ink stone. Date, about 170 B.C.

Height, 13½ inches ; width, 9½ inches.

370 ANCIENT JAPANESE ROOF TILE

Full size of Hongawara or true tile. From ruin of Okadera of Yamato built about 620 A.D. Beautiful bluish gray, stamped with lattice pattern. Very important by reason of its completeness.

Height, 13 inches ; width, 12 inches.

71 CLUSTER OF ROOF TILES

Five ordinary tiles and an ornamental piece which was fused at the pottery and never used. The ornamental rosette, although bent, is excellently preserved. The historical interest of this piece is very considerable.

Length, 13 inches ; width, 12 inches.

372 ANCIENT JAPANESE ROOF TILE

Known as Hongawara or true tile. Perfect specimen of earliest form of Japanese tile. The surface bears cloth-mark impressions. The spirited Korakusa design like that of ancient Chinese bronze mirror, in relief. From Yakushiji Temple, Nara. About 690.

Length, 11 inches ; width, 14½ inches.

373 CHINESE STONE STATUETTE

A seated figure of Buddha in high relief. A remarkably interesting work. The superbly flowing draperies below the waist are precisely in the manner of the Hokiegi period (450 A.D.). There are, however, in the drapery over the left arm decided indications that point to the work of the late Six Dynasties (550 A.D.). The discovery of the exact date, borne on the left side of the base, "Third Year of Kentoku" (574 A.D.), imparts exceptional value to the tablet. The peculiar gray color of the stone, bordering upon ecru in tint, and the reposeful attitude of the figures are characteristic, in their charm, of the greatest era of stone carving in China. Date, 574 A.D.

Height, 11 inches.

374 CARVED MARBLE HEAD REPRESENTING BUDDHA

An example of the exquisite art of the full Tan dynasty, depicting dignity and benevolence in its expression. This work was excavated near the Buddhist Temple Fa-Tong-Ji at Si-An-Fu, the first Chinese capital and the scene of the introduction of Buddhism. The city was adorned with famous Buddhist temples which suffered severely during Mohammedan incursions, for the invading fanatics often aimed blows with their long hammers at the beautiful statuary. Hence many headless statues are seen to-day in the temples at Si-An-Fu. The pictorial art of the Tan dynasty has nearly disappeared. From this stone head it may be conjectured how Go-Do-Shi and Wo-Ma-Kitz may have executed their paintings. The broad, free strokes with which the eyebrows have been done should be especially observed as indications of a master hand.

Height, 6 inches.

375 CHINESE STONE TABLET

A statuette of Shakamuni carved in high relief, of the late Tan dynasty. Date, about 900 A.D.

Height, 10½ inches.



376 KOREAN KWANNON

Extraordinary carving from Korean basalt. Simple monumental treatment is well adopted to the hard unyielding material. Use of the little decorative figure of Kwannon in head dress is exact manner of ancient Korean art. Twelfth century.

Height, 8 inches.

377 STONE STATUETTE, CHINESE

Jiso, protector of roads and wayfarers. Wishing stone in left hand. From right wrist hangs a rosary. Characterization is crisp and expressive. Yueng dynasty. About 1250 A.D.

Height, 6½ inches.

378 AMIDA BUDDHA, STONE

Holds wishing stone in right hand. Protruding collaret shows not prior to Kamakura period. About 1150 A.D.

Height, 4 inches.

379 ANCIENT JAPANESE STONE KWANNON

Reposing on rock against pointed lotus leaf semi-cope. Narrow shoulders and other characteristics denote Korean influence. A very noble sculptural work in excellent preservation. Traces of original gilding are visible on chest, headdress, and elsewhere. Origin unknown. Probably ninth century.

Height, 15 inches.

380 KOREAN LION, STONE

A very primitive work whose execution resembles Egyptian sculpture. An early far eastern variation of a type common to Oriental art. About 850.

Height, 5 inches.

381 PRIMITIVE KOREAN STONE SHISHI

Among the most extraordinary archaic objects ever brought from Korea. The strong simple contours are akin in feeling to the best Egyptian work.

Height, 18½ inches.

382 UNFINISHED MEDALLION, SANDSTONE

Very rare specimen. Buddha trinity against rough incised background. Original use unknown, but suggested that it may have been set into a mortar or plaster wall. Very old but date uncertain.

Diameter, 15¼ inches.

383 GOOD LUCK STONE

Incised figure of Jizo. A very ancient relic. At least ninth century.

Height, 5½ inches.

384 STONE GONG

Of Tan dynasty. Irregular hexagonal shape. Range of several notes according to the part of the stone struck. On either side is an appropriate musical inscription. Swing from teakwood standard.

Height, 20 inches.

385 ANCIENT CIRCULAR TILE, JAPANESE

Around a large central boss an eight-petaled lotus is modeled in low relief. Each petal bears a Sanscrit letter. The diamond-shaped figure surmounting each character indicates an antiquity earlier than the ninth century. Rich brick red clay showing traces of the application of pigment. From the excavations at Tachubana Temple, Yamato. About 650 A.D.

Diameter, 9½ inches.

386 TACHIBANA-DERA WALL TILE

Rich orange clay, showing the effect of later accidental as well as the original firing. The Buddhistic trinity, Buddha in the center, Kwannon and Sei-Shi on either hand, is represented. A pair of Tennins hover on either side above the figures. A delicate interlacing bo-tree appears in the background. Two nail holes are visible. These tiles were used for frieze ornamentation of the inner walls of the Tachibana Temple at Yamato, which was built about 626 A.D. upon the birth site of Prince Shotoku in commemoration of his religious virtue. Fire ruined the temple



about three centuries later. Few of the tiles, consequently, are extant. Three of them, similar to this one, are held at Nara as national treasures.

Height, 9 inches ; width, 7 inches.

387 TACHIBANA-DERA WALL TILE

Similar to the preceding.

388 TSUBOSAKA-DERA WALL TILE

In general design this resembles the preceding, though the figures are somewhat less beautiful than those of the Tachibana tiles. The state of preservation is excellent, as evidenced by the outlines of the chair on which the divine Buddha sits. The drapery is artistically conceived, in broad sculpturesque folds, with simple and effective treatment. Date, early seventh century.

Height, 9¼ inches ; width, 7½ inches.

389 STONE SCRIPTURE URN

A most extraordinary work of sculpture in stone. Elaborately carved from soft stone which shows peculiar blending of pink and gray. Figures are the Buddhistic trinity on one side and seated Monju on the other. Style of the angelic birds, the lion on the seat beneath Buddha and the treatment of draperies are characteristic of oldest period of sculptural art at Nara. Canopy resembles the manner of the Six Dynasties of China, while the charming literalism of the three forms beneath the conventionalized sun and moon is peculiar to early Japanese art. The cover, eight-petaled, with but a single nicked corner, and with a shapely knot serving as handle, is thoroughly in keeping with the urn itself. Early eighth century.

Height, 20 inches ; diameter, 10 inches.

390 PLINTH, TERRA COTTA

Low relief figure appears to be of a goddess with flowing draperies. Origin unknown. From Chosha collection, Nara. About 1100 A.D.

11½ inches square.

391 TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Buddha trinity. A celebrated collector has referred to it as corresponding to early Tang dynasty, China. It is very like carvings in stone at Kotakugi Temple, China. Archaeologically, a very important example. From part of ruined Tachibana Temple, Japan. About 750 A.D.

Length, 17 inches ; width, 13 inches.

392 TABLET, TERRA COTTA

From Tachibana Temple. Figure of a Howo bird in low relief. Very distinguished pattern. About 750 A.D.

Height, 16 inches ; width, 14 inches.

393 TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Ni-wo holding sceptre which is tokko. The lions on either side of the deity belong to early Oriental art. The lotus forms are similar to those of the celebrated Rumon cave carvings, China. From same temple as foregoing. About 750 A.D.

Height, 17 inches ; width, 12 inches.

394 TABLET, TERRA COTTA

Ni-wo holding sceptre in left hand. Otherwise similar to preceding. About 750 A.D.

Length, 15½ inches ; width, 8½ inches.

395 CIRCULAR TILE

From excavations at Taga Castle, Michinoku, one of the oldest chieftain palaces, built about 720 A.D., and later inhabited by Hidehira, the most celebrated hero of northern Japan in the eleventh century. Belonged originally to collection of Zoroku, Kioto. Eight-petaled lotus design, with exquisite proportions observed and interest due largely to alternation of broken and unbroken radial lines. Exceedingly rare and valuable. Eighth century.

Diameter, 7¼ inches.



396 HANIWA HUT URN, TERRA COTTA

Probably a cinerary urn. A valuable work not only as regards artistic qualities but as showing the character of very early Japanese architecture. Excavated accidentally from the field near graveyard in which Emperor Suijen was buried. A superb specimen of a prehistoric type found in Italy, Saxony, and other parts of Europe. Prof. Edward S. Morse devotes especial attention to these urns in his monograph on "Terra Cotta Roofing Tiles." He believes they were made before the age of iron in their respective countries. About 23 B.C.

Height, 10½ inches.

397 FRAGMENT OF BIRD-SHAPED RECEPTACLE, TERRA COTTA

Much incrusted. Head and neck, according to Haniwa style follow outlines of fowl, whose body was used to contain food for production at festivals. Many historical paintings reveal the complete shape of the vessel, as shown in the accompanying illustration. This is, of course, an exceptionally famous work. By some it has been conjectured to express the Japanese conception of the Phoenix. One of the most important Haniwa objects of Japan now extant.

Height, 15½ inches.

398 FRAGMENT OF ROYAL SEPULCHRE

Discovered at a remote date by a farmer ploughing on the site of the imperial grave of Honda, in the province of Kanachi. In simple pattern and brilliant vermilion coloring it reveals the highest art of early Japan, and the design is closely akin to that of Han dynasty bronzes. A most important work from the Kudara collection. About 350 A.D.

Height, 4½ inches ; width, 11 inches.

399 PORTION OF JAPANESE SARCOPHAGUS

A section of arched hood of terra cotta sarcophagus. Even from the fragment the admirable proportions are easily realized. One of the famous articles in Kudara collection. About 380 A.D.

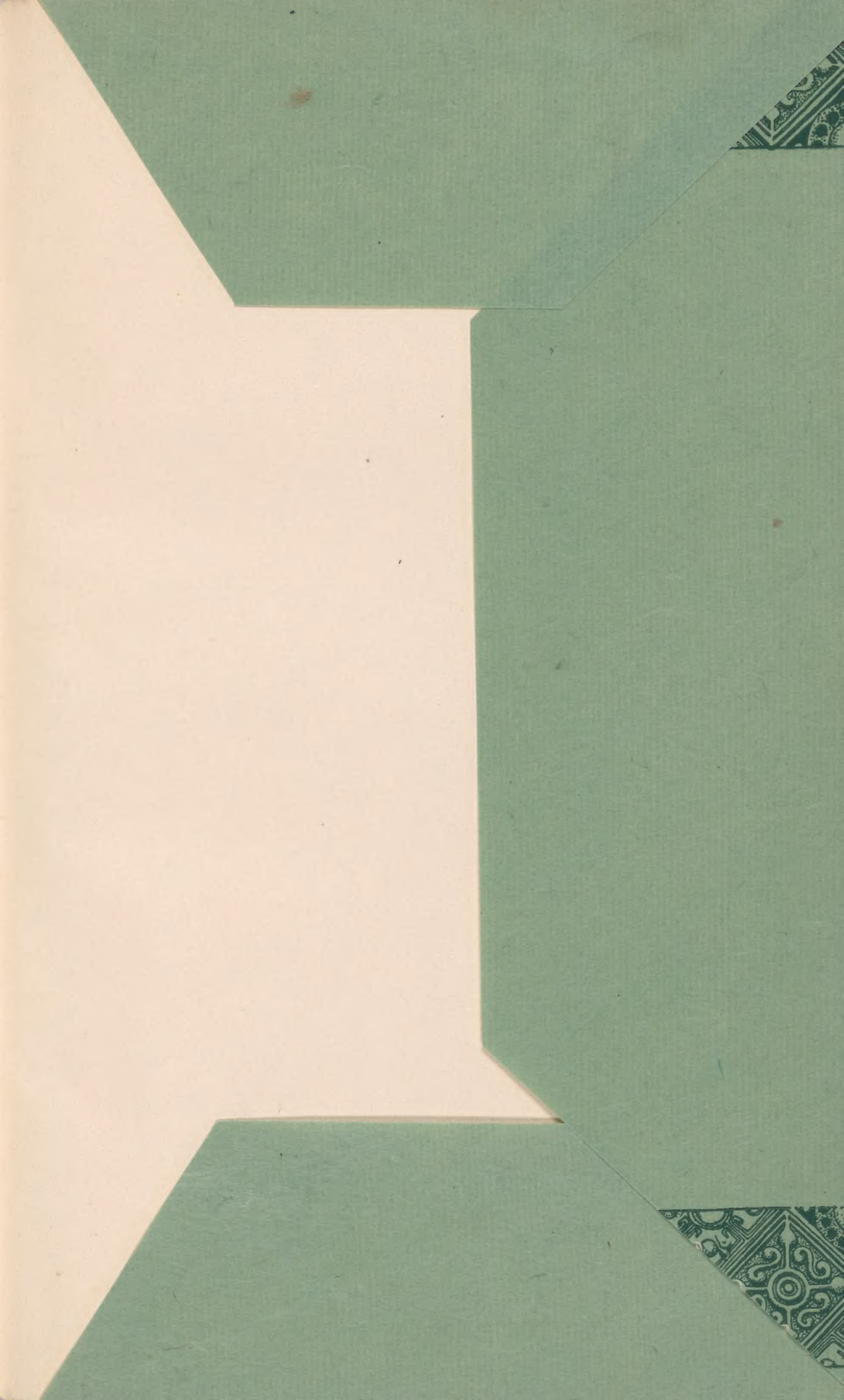
Height, 7 inches.

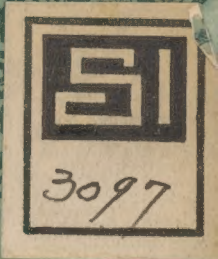
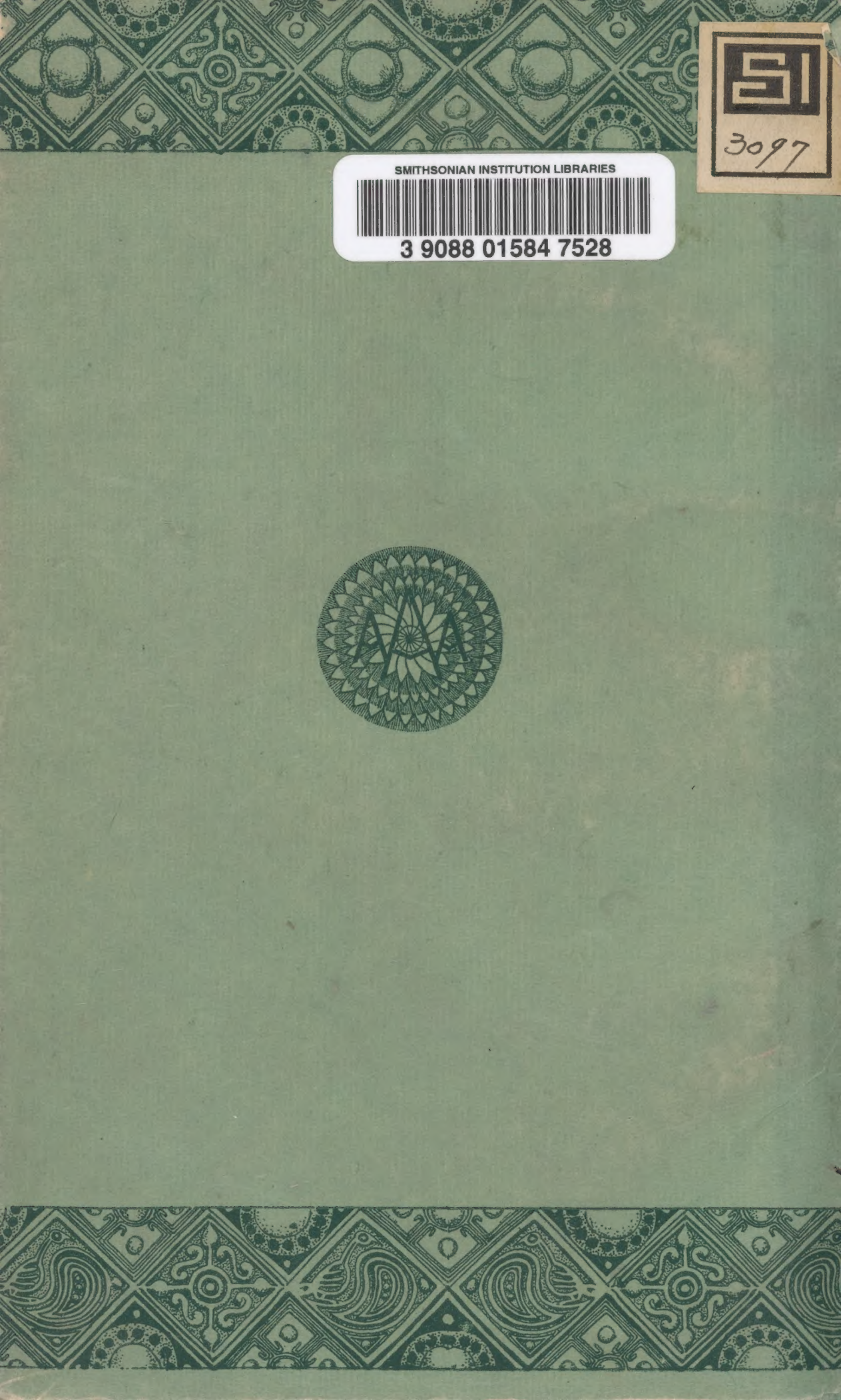
400 HEAD OF KOREAN CLAY STATUE

A fragment as significant in Oriental art as many of the most famous Greek heads in Occidental art. In the period of Korean influence, before wood carving became common, this art of terra cotta statuary reached its apogee. This head was part of a statue sent to Prince Shotoku for adornment of Tachibana Temple. Portions of the hands and feet are preserved in the national museums of Nara and Tokyo. The formal coiffure suggests the celebrated Bouden figures of San-Gatsudo, Nara. The characterization of the eyebrows and the large mouth prove the time of execution to be prior to the Tempyo era. The clay bears witness to admixture of pigments. A very noble work of art. About 600 A.D.

Height, 13 inches.







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